

BE HAPPY AS YOU CAN.

This life is not all sunshine;
Nor is it yet all showers;
But storms and calms alternate,
As through among the flowers.
And while we seek the roses,
The thorns full of us seem,
Still let us, though they wound us,
Be happy as we can.

This life has heavy crosses
As well as joys to share,
And griefs and disappointments
Which you and I must bear.
Yet, if misfortune's hand
Entombs hope's dearest plan,
Let us, with what is left us,
Be happy as we can.

The sum of our enjoyment
Is made of little things,
As of the broadest rivers
Are formed from smallest springs.
By treasuring small waters,
The rivers reach their span;
So we increase our pleasures
Enjoying what we can.

There may be burning deserts
Through which our feet must go,
But there are green oases
Where pleasant palm-trees grow.
And if we may not follow
The path our hearts would plow,
Let us make all around us
As happy as we can.

Purchance we may not climb with
Ambition to its goal,
So let us answer "Present!"
When duty calls the roll!
And, whatever our appointment,
Be nothing less than man,
And, cheerful in submission,
Be happy as we can.

The Sioux West Pointer.

REMINISCENCES OF THE
SITTING BULL, THE ROUGH-AND-READY
CAPTAIN—AMBROSE BURNSIDE SHAVES
HIM—THE MAN WHO BEATS OUR
GENERALS.

To the Baltimore Gazette:

Is Sitting Bull a West Point graduate? This question is asked in so earnest, with the view of eliciting information, there being reasons believing that this formidable warrior and so-called savage, now

giving so much of public attention, and on the unquestionable skill and extraordinary courage with which he has met our soldiers, is really a graduate of the Military Academy.

There may be some foundation for the report as to his reading French and being familiar with the campaigns of the great Napoleon. Graduates of West Point, between 1840 and 1850, will remember a cadet of singular and remarkable appearance, hailing from the western

frontiers of Missouri, who reported for duty in 1846 or 1847. Above medium height, apparently between fifteen and twenty years old, heavy-framed, long bushy hair, growing

down to his brow and overhanging his neck and shoulders, his face covered with thin patches of white fuzzy hair, the general get-up of this

cadet was such as to cause the old cadets to hesitate in the hazy recollection of the hazy past. He finally played off on new cadets, and his names are often applied to those that carry with them

the names of their friends into the army, and to their graves. The thick, curly hair, and long, bushy eyebrows, caused the name of "Bison" to be applied to this new comer.

He adhered to him ever after. The West Point cadet, however, with ease, graduating in the third of his class. He had no objection to be social, kept to himself, talked but little, and was never known to smile or laugh. During

hours of recreation he did not mingle with his classmates, but was often seen in solitary walks around the main or scaling the neighboring mountains even to their summits.

He was often out of the quarters after night, eluding successfully the vigilance of sentinels and officers, visiting the neighboring villages in quest of strong drink, but never seen under its influence until he had graduated.

This remarkable character passed his graduating examination creditably, received his diploma, but before doing the cadet gray visited the village of Butterfield Falls, below West Point, at a short distance, got intoxicated, and became involved in a brawl, in which stones and sticks were used.

Several of the participants were badly hurt and the Bison himself much bruised. This conduct was regarded as so unbecoming and irredeemable that on the recommendation of the academic board he was refused a commission in the army.

He was heard of three times after he left the academy, once at Galveston, Texas. There he had a terrible fight with some desperadoes, and was forced to leave. He was next seen on the western coast he got into a fight with the officer of the ship, was placed under arrest, and held and made to

hold and last time, as he was seen and released the following circumstances, about ten years ago, when he was engaged in making survey in the Colorado River.

He was engaged in this quite often leave his moon and go on shore in the morning. On one morning, on a party of Mohave to his camp, and at the time in Spanish the English: "I've, do

the lieutenant was his name called in English by this naked chief; he replied and asked the chief to speak English. The chief replied: "but you know lieutenant scanned painted chief, with

and again answered, and again asked and learned English, and how did it happen that he knew him. The chief replied that he did not wonder at his not knowing him, as his change of nationality had brought with it great change of

habits, dress and appearance, and then added: "I am the Bison; and we added to West Point. I have with this little party been watching you for several days. My band wanted to kill you and your little party, but I told them we had better wait and see, and try and talk; that we might do better than kill you. I have made them understand that after you have left and gone back trade will spring up, and we can then do better by trading or robbing the boats loaded with goods and supplies of all kinds." The Indians

retired, and were seen no more, nor did I bivouac on land any more. A year or two before this, Capt. Lyon (killed in the late war), of the army, had a desperate fight with the Indians on an island in the Colorado river, the Indians supposed to have been commanded by the Bison. He was successful for years in raiding on the settlements and extending as far off as Arizona. It may be and we think it probable with the settlements extending from the west to the east, and from east to west, and the Indian area diminished constantly, that this Indian chief may have gone as far north as the Black Hills, and may be even the venerable Sitting Bull, for the close observation

Sitting Bull has shown as much skill and judgment as any educated civilized soldier could have done. It would not be strange if Sitting Bull proves to have been educated at West Point, and it seems to us probable that such is the case.

A WEST POINT GRADUATE.
Baltimore, August 7.

SITTING BULL IN A BARBER SHOP.
When Bison or Sitting Bull, as he is now called, first entered the academy he had long shaggy hair and patches of beard on his face. Some of the cadets put up a job on Sitting Bull to this effect: One of them asked himsterly why he had not his hair cut and face shaved according to regulation. He said he did not know of the regulation. He was thereupon ordered to go to the barber shop and be shaved. He was directed to the room of Ambrose Burnside and Henry Heth, who have since become well known to fame. Heth was busy strap-ping a razor, and Burnside had a towel for an apron. Sitting Bull was informed that this was the barber shop, and he was promptly seated in the operating chair. One side of the head was closely cropped and one side of the face shaved, when the drum beat. Bison, or Sitting Bull, was informed that they were obliged to quit work when the drum beat and he was sent forth. Of course he was soon halted by the guard:

"Who are you?"
"I'm a new cadet."
"Why are you going about in that condition?"
"The barber told me he could not shave after eight o'clock."
"What a liar?"
"In that room there," pointing to the abode of the wicked cadets.
"Oh, it was there, was it? Come with me." [The officer of the guard enters and finds the amateur barbers still in costume.] "Mr. Burnside, did you half shave this cadet?"
"Yes, Sir."

glish, and how did it happen that he knew him. The chief replied that he did not wonder at his not knowing him, as his change of nationality had brought with it great change of habits, dress and appearance, and then added: "I am the Bison; and we added to West Point. I have with this little party been watching you for several days. My band wanted to kill you and your little party, but I told them we had better wait and see, and try and talk; that we might do better than kill you. I have made them understand that after you have left and gone back trade will spring up, and we can then do better by trading or robbing the boats loaded with goods and supplies of all kinds." The Indians retired, and were seen no more, nor did I bivouac on land any more. A year or two before this, Capt. Lyon (killed in the late war), of the army, had a desperate fight with the Indians on an island in the Colorado river, the Indians supposed to have been commanded by the Bison. He was successful for years in raiding on the settlements and extending as far off as Arizona. It may be and we think it probable with the settlements extending from the west to the east, and from east to west, and the Indian area diminished constantly, that this Indian chief may have gone as far north as the Black Hills, and may be even the venerable Sitting Bull, for the close observation

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"Yes, Sir."

"Well, finish your work, Sir," whereupon Sitting Bull sat down and General Burnside shaved him.

A Celebrated Belle's Nuptials.
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23.—Richmond society has been all a flutter to-day over the revelation of the fact that Miss Mattie Ould of this city, celebrated far and wide as being Virginia's greatest belle, was married yesterday morning in Salem, Va., a little out-of-the-way station on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, to Mr. Oliver J. Schoolcraft. The above was extensively rumored last evening, but the couple arriving here in the afternoon, kept the facts from the public, and nothing was ascertained until to-day, when, on account of certain informalities in the marriage license obtained at Salem, the couple were remarried in the groom's suburban villa near Richmond, by the Rev. Alex. Weddell.

Miss Ould is about 28 years of age, and Mr. Schoolcraft is about 24, and a mere boy in appearance. She is the daughter of Judge Robert Ould, a statesman who figured in the Government of the Southern Confederacy as Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, and who is now one of the wealthiest and most eminent lawyers and jurists in the State. Mr. Schoolcraft is a millionaire, a native of Albany, N. Y. He brought himself into society here, as the saying goes, a few months ago, and has been for a short time the moneyed man of the Empire. Miss Ould for a number of years has been one of the greatest attractions of the Virginia Springs, and three years ago she made a reputation at Saratoga on account of her brilliant wit, quickness at repartee, and surpassing beauty. Schoolcraft is not credited with having much brains, and is considered in every way inferior to his spouse.

She is an elegant figure, bordering on the encephaloid, and weighs about 110 pounds, and measures about five feet four.

It was generally believed in society that Miss Ould had been for a long time affianced to a prominent tobacco merchant of this city, and no one dreamed of the present result. Hence the "flutter."

Judge Ould, who was not apprised of the wedding until it was over, was very much grieved and incensed.

Gen. McClellan's Opinion.

The letter in which Gen. McClellan announces to the world that he will support Gov. Tilden is of a highly solid, not to say didactic character. One of the most important passages in this document is that in which he pays a deserved compliment to Gov. Hayes. "I have," he says, "the highest respect for the character and intelligence of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and believe him to be an upright gentleman; but it seems to me quite impossible that he can change the organization and policy of his party." We beg leave to suggest that it is something encouraging that the candidate who will probably be elected is at least "an upright gentleman." The organization and policy of his party were to a certain extent changed, as everybody knows, when he was nominated. They will be changed more thoroughly should he be elected. Moreover, suppose we should say of Gov. Tilden: "We have the highest respect for the personal character and intelligence of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and believe him to be an upright gentleman; but it seems to us quite impossible that he can change the organization and policy of his party." It is true that Gen. McClellan finds great cause for encouragement in the course of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives; but not being able to see it with his eyes, we cannot derive from it the same satisfaction. The fact is that neither of the parties has an unexceptionable record, and the voter who acknowledges no fealty to either must be governed in his determination by his estimate of the candidates.

Gen. McClellan, in summing up the results of the civil war, observes that "we have nothing more to do with them, except to accept them frankly, and to watch that they remain intact." But he makes a great though somewhat mysterious point in favor of Gov. Tilden. He will, we are told, "respect the autonomy" of the Southern States. We are not sure that we know precisely what the General means by "autonomy," but we suspect a cut under that neatly philosophical word. When it came to practical "autonomy" we fear that a Democratic President, with a Democratic party to back him, might give us a bigger dose of "autonomy" than would be desirable. All our mischiefs have come of the doctrine which Gen. McClellan hints at—of loose talk about "autonomy," and we doubt if it will help Gov. Tilden much to have this Calhounism, even in a modified form, brought out just at this critical moment in his behalf. The people of the United States have had quite enough down South "autonomy" already.—N. Y. Tribune.

Intimidation.
"When a negro joins a Democratic club he signs his death warrant," is Minnie's speech at Gettysburg.

And when a Radical, black or white, attempts to execute that death warrant from this time forth in South Carolina, he but digs his own grave. When a colored man has the honesty and the manliness to come out from among the party of thieves and plunderers, and vote with the men who desire to see South Carolina once more a place where every man can live at peace with his neighbor, where every man may earn bread for his wife and children, knowing that while he is toiling for it no thieves are plotting in the halls of its Legislature to steal a large part of it from him, such men will be protected by the Democracy of the State, let their color or politics be what they may. Such threats will not be permitted to be carried out in South Carolina any longer not a day, not an hour. For eight years you have driven the informed men of your race over the prostrate body of the State; but your time is up; in the language of the non-herald, the organ of your double-dealing leaders, "We do not mean to submit further."—Columbia Register.

The end of the campaign in the Yellowstone Valley is most important. Three columns set out early in the Summer to drive Sitting Bull and the Sioux across the Missouri to their reservations. The advance of one column was checked in a skirmish on the headwaters of the Rosebud, and the cavalry of the northern division were led into a death-trap on the Little Big Horn and butchered like dogs. Gen. Terry on the Yellowstone and Gen. Crook at Goose Creek called for reinforcements, and after protracted delays effected a junction on the Rosebud. Then began a wild-goose chase after the Indians. The valleys of the Rosebud, the Tongue, and the Powder Rivers were ransacked, but no Indians were found. Sitting Bull and his entire force had quietly crossed the Yellowstone and gone north. Two regiments will be left in the valley during the Fall and Winter, and preparations will be made to resume operations against the Sioux early in the Spring. The campaign, as a whole, reflects no credit upon our army. Sitting Bull is the only general who has won a reputation.—New York Tribune.

The Edgefield demonstration, which is the key note and entering wedge to the campaign, has struck terror to the brave (?) hearts which have heretofore so gallantly led the assault upon the State treasury and State credit. Its effects are not confined to Edgefield county, but have already spread over the whole State.—Merion Merchants & Farmers.

What! You will tell me that a visit to Wm. McMillan's large Book, Shoe and Hat Establishment, when you visit Edgefield, is a waste of time, and we repeat again, you will never regret it.

The State Senate.

The Senate of South Carolina consists of thirty-three members, one from each County, except Charleston, which elects two. Of these, fifteen hold over and eighteen will be elected in November, including one from Abbeville, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hollinshead. The Republicans holding over are Senators Cochran, of Anderson, Gailard, of Charleston, Walker, of Chester, Warley, of Clarendon, Moyers, of Colleton, Whittemore, of Darlington, Carter, of Kershaw, Clinton, of Lancaster, Maxwell, of Marlboro', Nash, of Richland, Johnson, of Sumter, and Swails, of Williamsburg—12. The Democrats holding over are Senators Evans, of Chesterfield, Bowen, of Pickens, and Deter, of Union—3. The Counties in which Senatorial elections will be held are Abbeville, Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, (for one Senator), Edgefield, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Spartanburg and York. The vacancies fortunately occur in those doubtful Counties in which the Democrats are most hopeful of success, and the prospect that the next Senate will be Democratic, or at the worst very evenly divided, is highly encouraging.—Charleston News.

Splendid Plantation

FOR SALE!
The Best Place Offered for Sale in Edgefield Since the War!
1,000 Acres Choice Lands!
NO HILLS & GULLIES!

I WILL sell at a Bargain the VERY VALUABLE PLANTATION, the property of Mr. J. S. McKie, and on which he now resides, situated about 17 miles from Augusta, 15 miles West of Edgefield C. H., and about 7 miles from the Savannah River.

This Plantation is undoubtedly one of the finest in the State, and is well adapted to all crops.

The tract contains 1,000 Acres, all comparatively level. Five Hundred Acres in magnificent growth of natural forest. About Four Hundred Acres now ready for the plow, all cleared since the war, mostly from natural growth, and very productive. About One Hundred Acres in old fields.

The land is sandy with a rich clay foundation, and is very easy to cultivate as ordinary plows will do. There is a large well on the place, and a large spring of water used to lay off roads—consequently, no cultivation is necessary.

In addition to the superior productive capacity of these lands, the place is one of the best stocked in Edgefield. On the premises are the PATENT Poultry House, new Gin House, Frame Fence, and all buildings required. There is a large orchard of select fruit trees. The entire tract well watered.

For any one wishing to engage in agriculture, I confidently recommend this place. Go and look at the crops now growing there—see the excellent condition of the entire premises—the new, high fences—the well arranged and comfortable dwelling, and other buildings—see the broken stone, and you will be convinced that there is no better offered in the State.

For prices, etc., apply to Mr. J. S. McKie, on the place, or to
T. P. DUNN, Real Estate Agent,
Edgefield C. H., S. C.,
Aug. 30, 1876.

Read This!
SOMETHING that is serviceable this weather: The PATENT FLY TRAP—the greatest invention of the age. Call and get one and be made happy. Price only \$1.00. For sale by
T. P. DUNN,
July 19, 1876.

BENNETT'S SURE DEATH TO HATS, Mirrors, and Vases of all kinds. Price 25 cts. For sale at
G. L. PENN & SON'S
June 1, 1876.

Notice.
ALL persons are warned against firing or harboring either James Davis, Jr., or Harry Chapman, (col.) as they are under contract with me, and are both in my debt. The law will be enforced against any person interfering with my business, in so far as it relates to either of the above mentioned men.
D. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Johnston, S. C.,
July 11, 1876.

SCOVILL'S BLOOD & LIVER SYRUP, for sale by
G. L. PENN & SON'S
June 1, 1876.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of SPICES, for Pickling, at
G. L. PENN & SON'S
Drug Store,
July 5, 1876.

THE FAMILY VISITOR.
A LARGE semi-monthly Literary and Family paper, containing 28 columns of the choicest Miscellaneous matter, including ORIGINAL SERIAL STORIES by the best writers; Historical and Biographical Sketches, written expressly for its columns; Agricultural matter from practical pens; School and Children's Reading, by competent writers; Humorous reading and excerpts from the current literature of the day. No advertisements, nor matter of either a local or political character. Neatly printed on fine white paper. Reasonable price and free of all taxes and all sections of the country.

Terms.—Single subscriptions, \$1.50 per annum in advance. Greenbacks or more, \$1.25 per year, and available Premium, worth from \$1.00 to \$2.00, depending upon the number of subscribers, to the number of the subscriber. Specimen copies and full particulars of our liberal terms to agents and club-makers sent on application. Address
L. M. GRIST, Publisher,
Yorkville, S. C.

THE FAMILY VISITOR and the AGENTS will be furnished one year for \$1.00.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN
STAMEN STEAM BOILERS,
SAVED FROM THE WRECK
OF THE GREAT GEORGETOWN
STEAMSHIP, AND NOW
OFFERED AT A BARGAIN.
THE ABOVE SAID STEAM BOILERS
ARE OF THE LATEST PATENT,
AND ARE WELL ADAPTED TO ALL
PURPOSES OF STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Professional Card.
THIS undersigned has this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of SHEPPARD BROS., for the practice of law in all of its branches. All business entrusted to us shall receive prompt attention.
J. C. SHEPPARD,
Nov. 22, 1876.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN
STAMEN STEAM BOILERS,
SAVED FROM THE WRECK
OF THE GREAT GEORGETOWN
STEAMSHIP, AND NOW
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USE PROFESSOR DALL'S METHOD
OF TEACHING THE SILENT ALPHABET.
STAN HOSEA AND CHARLES POWERS
the best one. Sold at
G. L. PENN & SON'S
June 1, 1876.

Curryton Baptist High School!

The FALL TERM will be begun on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.
This High School is now thoroughly organized, and affords to the citizens of Edgefield all the advantages of the most improved literary and scientific education.

The Music Department will continue under Miss F. W. CHILDS.
Board may be had in excellent private families from \$10 to \$15 per month. For further information send for Circular, or apply to Dr. H. A. SHAW, Chair, Board of Managers, Hamburg, S. C.

August 15, 1876. 3c
Due West Female College,
1876. DUE WEST, S. C. 1876.

THE Eighteenth year of this Institution will open Oct. 2d. Faculty, Board, Washing and Fuel, for the College year, \$177.00. Music \$32.00. One-third due in advance. Send for Catalogue.

J. I. RONNER, President.
Aug. 22, 1876. 6c 3c
State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD COUNTY.

Court of Common Pleas.
M. C. Butler, Assignee, et al., vs. J. H. R. Co., et al., and C. Brooks.
Complains to subject J. C. Brooks' interest in his father's Estate to payment of his debt.

In virtue of an Order of the Hon. R. B. Carpenter, in this action, all and singular the creditors of J. C. Brooks, are hereby notified to present and prove their claims before the undersigned as Referee, on or before the 1st day of October next.

S. B. GRIFFIN, Referee.
Aug. 15, 1876. 7c 3c
RICHARD TOZER'S
City & State Works,
COLUMBIA, S. C.,
Manufacturers of
Portable and Stationary
STEAM ENGINES,
Saw Mills, Flour and Grist Mills,
Foundry Work in Iron and Brass,
TURNERS & REPAIRERS.
May 16, 1876. 6m 2c

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA
R. R. Co., GENERAL PASSENGER
AGENT, CHARLOTTE, S. C., June 24, 1876.
THE following Passenger Schedule will be operated on and after SUNDAY, the 4th instant:

CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA—GOING NORTH.
STATIONS. TRAIN No. 2.
Leave Augusta..... 4:20 p. m.
Leave Greenville..... 4:30 p. m.
Leave Columbia..... 4:40 p. m.
Leave Charleston..... 4:50 p. m.
Leave Chester..... 5:00 a. m.
Leave Florence..... 5:10 a. m.
Leave Jacksonville..... 5:20 a. m.
Leave Savannah..... 5:30 a. m.
Leave Wilmington..... 5:40 a. m.
Leave Charlotte..... 5:50 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Charlotte..... 6:00 a. m.
Leave Columbia..... 6:10 a. m.
Leave Charleston..... 6:20 a. m.
Leave Chester..... 6:30 a. m.
Leave Florence..... 6:40 a. m.
Leave Jacksonville..... 6:50 a. m.
Leave Savannah..... 7:00 a. m.
Leave Wilmington..... 7:10 a. m.
Leave Greenville..... 7:20 a. m.
Leave Augusta..... 7:30 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, CHARLOTTE DIVISION—GOING NORTH.
Leave Columbia..... 8:00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte..... 8:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Charlotte..... 8:00 a. m.
Arrive at Columbia..... 8:30 p. m.

AUGUSTA DIVISION—GOING NORTH.
Leave Augusta..... 6:00 a. m.
Leave Columbia Junction..... 6:10 a. m.
Leave Columbia..... 6:20 a. m.
Leave Charleston..... 6:30 a. m.
Leave Florence..... 6:40 a. m.
Leave Jacksonville..... 6:50 a. m.
Leave Savannah..... 7:00 a. m.
Leave Wilmington..... 7:10 a. m.
Leave Greenville..... 7:20 a. m.
Leave Augusta..... 7:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Augusta..... 6:00 a. m.
Leave Wilmington Junction..... 6:10 a. m.
Leave Columbia Junction..... 6:20 a. m.
Leave Columbia..... 6:30 a. m.
Leave Charleston..... 6:40 a. m.
Leave Florence..... 6:50 a. m.
Leave Jacksonville..... 7:00 a. m.
Leave Savannah..... 7:10 a. m.
Leave Greenville..... 7:20 a. m.
Leave Augusta..... 7:30 a. m.

Train No. 2 runs daily, makes close connections at Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta junctions for all points North, via Wilmington and Richmond, and via Wilmington and Bay Bridge. Pullman Sleeping Cars run on this train between Augusta and Charlotte.

Train No. 1 runs daily and connects at Augusta for all points South and West. Pullman Sleeping Cars run on this train between Augusta and Charlotte.

Train No. 3 runs daily and connects at Augusta for all points South and West. Pullman Sleeping Cars run on this train between Augusta and Charlotte.

General Passenger and Freight Agent, JAMES ANDERSON, General Sup't.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.
CHARLOTTE, December 18, 1875.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20th, the following schedule will run on the NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD between Charlotte and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leave Augusta..... 4:00 a. m.
Arrives at Charlotte..... 4:15 p. m.
Leave Charlotte..... 4:30 a. m.
Arrives at Augusta..... 4:45 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Augusta..... 8:00 a. m.
Arrives at Charlotte..... 8:15 p. m.
Leave Charlotte..... 8:30 a. m.
Arrives at Augusta..... 8:45 p. m.

ALIKEN TRAIN.
Leave Augusta..... 2:45 p. m.
Arrives at Aiken..... 4:00 p. m.
Leave Aiken..... 4:15 a. m.
Arrives at Augusta..... 4:30 a. m.

BETWEEN AUGUSTA & COLUMBIA.
Between Augusta and Columbia will connect at Branchville for Columbia.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leave Augusta..... 5:00 a. m.
Arrives at Columbia..... 5:15 p. m.
Leave Columbia..... 5:30 a. m.
Arrives at Augusta..... 5:45 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Augusta..... 8:30 p. m.
Arrives at Columbia..... 7:45 p. m.
Leave Columbia..... 8:00 p. m.
Arrives at Augusta..... 7:15 a. m.

Night Train between Augusta and Columbia will connect at Branchville for Columbia.

Passengers for points on the Columbia and Columbia Railroad will avoid tedious delay and hotel expenses at night in Columbia by taking this train.

Elaborate new Sleeping Cars on night trains between Augusta and Charlotte.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Sup't.
S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

New Spring Goods

AT THE
FREDERICKSBURG STORE,
301 Broad St., (Corner by the Planters Hotel) Augusta,
V. RICHARDS & BROS., Proprietors.
And at Our Branch House,
THE AUGUSTA DRY GOODS STORE,
209 Broad St., (Next door to Ballie's Carpet Store), Augusta, Ga.,
L. RICHARDS & BRO., Proprietors.

OUR Stocks of New and Choice Spring and Summer Goods are now complete at both our Houses, and never were Goods so low in prices before.

We are offering 20 cases new and beautiful CALICOES from 50¢ per yard up. Ten cases Pacific PERCALES and CAMBRICS at 10¢12½¢. Same Goods sold one year ago at 15¢10¢, and the year before at 25¢. These Goods are choice in style and the best Goods of the kind that are made.

Five cases Pacific LAWNS and corded JACONETS at 12½¢15¢. 50 cases and bales Bleached and Brown COTTONS from 50¢ per yard up. DRESS GOODS of the kind that are made.

Black ALPACAS, of good and pure black—no re-dyed goods that will change color—but good and elegant goods, from 25¢ up.

Black GRENADINES from 15¢ up.

MOURNING GOODS of every description in LUBINS BOMBASINES, 5 and 6-4 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, &c., &c., and at prices never so low.

Black Checked, Striped and Fancy Colored SLICES in the greatest profusion from 75¢ up.

WHITE GOODS and PIQUES in the greatest variety, in SWISSES, LINEN LAWNS, BISHOP LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c., and at all prices from 12½¢ up.

Nainsook and Hamburg EDGINGS, Embroidered LINEN TRIMMINGS, Berts and other LACES, RUCHINGS, NECK RIBBONS all colors and styles and at any price.

CORSETS, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS of every style and quality, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention, but to the Gentlemen we have a superb selection of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, LINENS, COTTONADES and JEANS.

We have received from the Manufacturers a large inventory of partly-made SHIRTS, now so popular on account of the good material of which they are made and the low price at which they are sold. They are all complete except the putting of the collars, the working of the Button Holes and putting on the Buttons. They are made of Wamsutta Cotton and the best Linen. We will sell them at 8¢10¢ each. They are the greatest bargains ever offered in the way of a Shirt.

All work is in inspection of our Stock, and either of our Stores, and you will at once become convinced of the Superiority of the Goods, the Great Variety we keep, and the Very Low Prices at which we sell.

To those who cannot pay us a visit, we will upon application